The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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Our Next Centennial.

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years!
Our joys and our sorrows, our hopes and fears,
Our thoughts and our wishes, our sweet, young love
That flutters the heart like a frightened dove;
Our sober toned words, and our sage advice,
And the dreams that can sages as fools entice,
And the sheen and the shadow of laughter and tears,
Will be melted away in a hundred years!

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years!
Then what is the use of our hopes and fears?
The king will lie down in his royal pride,
And the peasant will crumble to dust by his side,
The withered old crone will yield to the blast,
And the blooming maid sink as it hurries past
And all that now lives on this fairest of spheres
Will be dust in the course of a hundred years!

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years!
Then what is the use of our hopes and fears?
The roses will bloom in the summer's fair day,
But the autumn's fierce blast will sweep stronger than they,
And the winter's snow wreathe the fair earth in its white,
And Heaven's hosts move in their mission of light;
Then why should we fret us with hopes or with fears
When 'twill be all the same in a hundred years?

HIS WORD OF HONOR.

The "Green Dragon" at Orpington, assumed to be an inn, is in reality little more than a wayside public house. Mr. Hunter, landlord and proprietor, was therefore not a little surprised and flurried when, upon a raw October afternoon, a young man having a greatcoat over his arm, a light bag in one hand and a stick in the other, presented himself at the bar of the "Green Dragon" and asked languidly if he could be accommodated with a bed and sitting-room.

"A bed, sir?" replied Mr. Hunter, a big man, with red face and gray hair; "yes, I think we can manage to give you a bed."

"And a sitting-room?" continued the stranger.

"A sitting-room," echoed the landlord, in the tone of one who is considering some great undertaking; "one minute, if you please, sir," and Mr. Hunter disappeared into a little room immediately adjoining the bar, there to hold counsel with some second person, the upshot being that, in a few minutes, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter and a few Hunters just out of the crawling state, issued forth, bearing respectively working materials, socks in process of being mended, tin whistles and decapitated dolls.

"You can have this room all to yourself, sir," said Mr. Hunter, triumphantly.

"You really must not let me disturb you," rejoined the traveler.

"Don't you mention it," replied the landlord, in a tone which was at once genial and confidential. "We would not turn a customer away from our doors. You see, we do not have much parlor company."

"And this is the only room you have disengaged?"

"Well, yes, sir; this is the only room at present—Susan! coals for the gentleman's fire."

The traveler having as he thought shown a due amount of consideration for the comfort of Mrs. Hunter and the young Hunters, was glad enough to enter the apartment before alluded to, and to draw close to the fire the one dilapidated armchair.

Arthur Seton, barrister by profession, and literary by choice, was not really more than thirty, though he looked considerably older; for the dark hair and beard were streaked with gray, and the face, with its regular, handsome features, wore habitually a look of such intense mental weariness as would have saddened the most hopeful man had he looked on it for long.

For some time he leaned indolently back, his hands clasped behind his head; at length he rose and took from his bag a locked-up diary, which he opened, and availing himself of pens and ink which stood upon the table, made the following entry:

"October 17, 1874.—Got up late. Called on the Brianstones; George was out. Had a pleasant chat with Annie; went, like a fool, to Richmond—and, like a fool, haunted the Well House. It looked just the same as in the old, dear days, but I heard children playing in the garden. The house is let, I believe, to city people. Came back to London; dined at the Pall Mall; went to the club. Got back to chambers late. Wrote a column '——— Review.' A weary, weary day. Shall I never know a moment's forgetfulness?"

He drew then from the leaves of the diary a letter written in a delicate feminine hand, and addressed: "Arthur Seton, Esq., 12 Gray's Inn." This letter he regarded with a long, sad, loving look; then, resting his head on his hand, he read it through very slowly. It ran as follows:

"My Dear Arthur: If you will be so suspicious, so jealous and exacting, I cannot see how we are ever to be happy. Faith without works is dead, and love without faith is no blessing, but a weary burden. I am tired of cross words and dark looks. Some women, I believe, like the feverish excitement of quarrels, but I only wish for peace. This miserable, petty jealousy is quite unworthy of you. Do try and put it from you; and remember that love, once wounded, is sometimes hurt past hope of recovery. I received your article quite safely, but I cannot speak about it now. You have made me too sad, too weary, and even a little indignant. Yours affectionately,

"Alice Clarefield.

"Well House, Richmond, October, "1871."

He replaced the letter, closed the diary, took up his pipe and began smoking. The early part of this day had been fine and mild, but towards the afternoon the sky grew all at once leaden and the wind shifted to the northeast. Now the wind was rising and the rain was falling—a cold, penetrating, impetuous, determined rain. The country, which but a brief while since had looked so fair in a bland, October sunlight, now seemed a thing to shudder at. The dun colored woods, wet and forlorn, seemed to have no hope of any returning summer, and to know the utter desolation of the end. It was impossible, indeed, to imagine that in the green, soaking fields, where now a few cows were huddling together and lowing disconsolately, glad children could ever have tossed each other in the warm, sweet smelling hay; the rain drove drearily against the window, and the wind shrieked round the house and occasionally thundered in the chimney, and, at the bar, where, in spite of the wet weather, Mr. Hunter seemed to be doing a brisk business; and the great wagons lumbered by, or drew up ponderously in front of the door; and, while the drivers availed themselves of the "Green Dragon's" hospitality, the large, broad-backed horses beat the miry roads with heavy hoofs. There was not much to occupy a man's thoughts in the dreary little parlor. A great variety of whips hung against the wall, and over the mantelpiece was a photograph of a fine chestnut mare. Under it was written: "Being Mr. Hunter's favorite mare, who died in her fourteenth year." A short way on was a photograph of Mrs. Hunter, in full holiday costume. A large Bible and photograph album lay upon the table.

Seton mechanically opened the album. Here was a tinted photograph of a young girl with profuse gold ringlets, a large, round face and meaningless blue eyes. Under it was written: "Presented to Miss Hunter by her affectionate friend, Isabella Grant."

For want of something better to do, Seton begun to write a letter; but he made slow way with it. For minutes together he sat holding the pen listlessly in his hand, leaning his arm wearily upon the table, listening, as we all listen when alone, to what sounds may be going on near us, from a feeling which is not curiosity, but more overpowering.

Suddenly, what must have been a very light vehicle, dashed swiftly down the road, and drew up with great precision at the door of the "Green Dragon," while the voice of a new comer became audible. Seton, however, could only catch a few disconnected words, such as: "Caught in the rain—delicate—shelter—Chiselhurst—a closed carriage."

Then the door opened, the landlord presented himself upon the threshold, and said, in a very pointed manner: "If you please, sir, a young lady, driving over to Sevenoaks in a light, open trap, has been caught in the rain, and her servant wants to know if I can give her a sitting-room while he drives back to Chiselhurst for a closed carriage,"

"And this is the only one you have?" rejoined Seton. "Oh! ask her in by all means. However, I am sorry the room smells so of smoke," he added, knocking the ashes from his pipe.

"Don't you mention it, sir, and thank you very much," replied the landlord, retiring.

In another moment the door opened again and the unexpected intruder entered—a lady, tall and very graceful, having a pale, Madonna like face, and gold hair shining like an aureole round a small classical head.

Seton's face had grown white to the lips and his voice quivered perceptibly as, extending his hand, he said:

"This is a very unexpected meeting."

"Very unexpected," echoed the lady, removing her wet mantle and sitting down on the worn leather sofa. The recognition had been mutual.

"Let me recommend this chair," cried Seton, laying his hand upon the one from which he has just risen.

"No, thank you, I prefer sitting away from the fire."

"I am sorry the room should smell so of tobacco," observed Sexton, after a pause, "but, you see I did not expect the pleasure of a visitor."

She smiled a rather forced smile by way of answer, and Seton folded elaborately and put up in an envelope a sheet of blank paper.

"The country is very beautiful around here," he observed, writing his name, with great care, upon the envelope.

"We have only been back from the continent about six weeks," she observed, after a pause. "Mamma has taken a house near Chiselhurst. I was driving over to Sevenoaks this morning, and I was caught in the rain and induced to ask for shelter here."

"And how is Mrs. Clarefield?"

"Mamma is quite well, thank you." Then, after a pause, in a full, sweet, low contralto voice, which had a ring of infinite pathos: "Are you stopping here?"

"Hardly," said Seton, with an assumption of gayety in his tone; "but I'll tell you all about it. My friends kindly took it into their heads that I was sticking too closely to work—that I wanted fresh air and exercise; so they bound me over, on my word of honor, to walk from London to Hastings in a week. I acquiesce in everything now, so, of course, I acquiesced in this, and this is my first day of hard labor and imprisonment."

"But you used"—began the lady, then she colored a little and seemed unwilling to finish her sentence; "you used to be so fond of walking."

"But a man changes a good deal in three years," he replied, wearily."

It seemed impossible to imagine these two persons, more formal to each other in manner than the most distant acquaintances, could ever have been passionate and devoted lovers. What thoughts had they, I wonder, as they sat together, and yet so far apart, of the old days wherein love led them, and all was well? It would weary you, dear reader, and to no purpose, were I to set down here the dreary commonplaces with which these two tried to beguile the time for over an hour. At length, worn out with the arduous effort of trying to entertain each other while their thoughts were so far away, they took refuge in silence, and the wind roared, and the rain lashed the window, and the dusk came on prematurely, and Seton, looking out on the cheerless prospect, shivered as with the cold. Then that other person in the room rose very quietly and stirred the fire into a blaze, and resumed her seat on the sofa.

"No, you shouldn't, really," said Seton, not turning round, however, though with a look of great pain upon his face. It is wonderful what suffering some small, commonplace word or action may cause us. What vistas of impossible joys, again, may they not open up to us!

"I suppose the carriage will soon be back," said Alice, presently, and speaking with effort, "and our new coachman drives so fast, too."

"Yes, and your term of imprisonment will soon be up," rejoined Seton, resting his arms upon the mantelpiece, and examining with critical interest the photograph of Mr. Hunter's defunct mare.

"How the time passes," said Alice, in a low voice, as if speaking to herself. Then, with sudden energy, "I cannot tell when we shall meet again. Before we part, answer me one question. You are looking worn and weary—are you happy?"

Now he stood before her, and through the dusk and the firelight his eyes flashed on her, as he said, in a low, harsh voice: "From your lips this question is an insult."

"Of which you need not fear the repetition," she rejoined, promptly, with cutting formality.

"No, it can't end like this," he went on. "Do you know ever since you have been here I have bitten my lips through and through to keep them from speaking of the past. This meeting was not of your seeking, and it seems to me unmanly and dastardly to take advantage of this opportunity."

"We are sometimes so mistaken," she said, hurriedly, but her words were hardly audible, and he continued:

"Alice! you have treated me very ill. On that day, now three years ago, when I gave you my love, and believed in yours, I was frank with you. I told you how wild and irregular my life had been, and how full of faults I was. You reclaimed me—you transformed my days—you made my life, all at once, pure and fair; and then, because some thorn in my love hurt you, you threw it all away and left me to perish miserably." She would have interrupted him, but he silenced her by a gesture and went on. "And now when we meet after three years you ask me if I am happy. If I loved you once I shall love you forever. Do I look happy?"

"I think there were faults on both sides," she said, quietly.

"Yes, perhaps there were," he replied; "but I was reading your last letter over only to-day. Oh! how terribly bitter it was!"

"And have you forgotten your answer to that letter?" she said, almost passionately, her voice quivering and her breast heaving.

"I don't remember it word for word," he returned, quickly; "I know it was written on the impulse of the moment."

"But I have it by heart;" then, very slowly: "you said, if your love in its heat and strength was a little exacting, mine was cold and tideless; in fact, no love, only a slow, sluggish affection. You almost thought I was right, and that we could not be happy. I am naturally proud," she went on; "but a woman with less pride than I have could not have acted differently. Only one course was left to me—to be silent."

"Well, it is all over now," he rejoined; "we shall never, never meet again."

"You won't take my friendship, then?"

"No, thank you; you are very generous, but I do not want this gift."

He threw himself wearily into a chair, and for some time there was a complete silence. Hope is so subtile, so intangible, that we are often only aware of its existence when it has ceased to be. Arthur Seton looked upon himself as a man quite without hope. It seemed to him that his life could hardly be more grave and desolate than it was, yet who shall say what feeling, of which he was not directly conscious, may have sustained him through the last three years. Now everything seemed gone—there was nothing but death left.

Presently carriage wheels came down the road; carriage lamps flashed through the dusk, and grew stationary opposite the window. Mr. Hunter bustled in, and announced, in a tone of triumph, that the carriage had come for the young lady, and done the distance wonderfully quick. Then the door shut, and they were alone together again.

Very softly and distinctly Seton heard her say his name, "Arthur," but he did not move. It seemed to him that he would keep back all his love, clinch fast his heart till she were gone, and then die swiftly of the pain.

"Arthur, I am waiting, dear. Won't you come? Are not you going to forgive me?"

Now he rose and groped his way toward her like a blind man. She stretched out her hands and drew him to her. Then he bent down. She raised her face, and the hearts and the lips, so long disunited, came together in a prolonged, passionate kiss. He knelt down by her, folded his arms around her, her head sunk upon his shoulder, and for several minutes they remained thus, lost in love's profound peace and mystery. As Arthur folded Alice's mantle around her, she said, half shyly: "You are coming back with me to see mamma, are you not?"

"May I?" he answered, great joy evident in face and voice.

So the bedroom which Mrs. Hunter had been preparing all the afternoon, and of which she was not a little proud, remained unoccupied; but the payment was lavish and the day's labor was not regretted.

I leave you to imagine the arrival home. Arthur had always been a favorite with Mrs. Clarefield, and in the old days of quarrels she used always to take his part. When dinner had at last been disposed of, Mrs. Clarefield pleaded household duties, and went to her bedroom. There she sat down before the bright fire and wept profusely, dear soul, over the happiness of her children. And down stairs these two were very quiet. To them love was a solemn thing, and they were solemn lovers. And the wonderful, priceless moments went silently and swiftly by.

Presently, however, Alice said, looking up in Arthur's face, and pressing his hand very tightly: "You won't continue your walk to Hastings this week?"

And he answered, with a bright smile: "But I have pledged my word of honor to do so."

"And I command you to break it!"

Yes, and he did break it; but none of his friends brought it as an accusation against him that for once in his life he had broken his word of honor!

The vote on allowing single women of property to vote stood this year in the English Parliament 239 to 152—last year 187 to 152. Evidently no new converts to, and some decidedly against.

Back from the Black Hills.

Robert and Isaac Little, of Allegheny, Pa., who, with a party, started for the Black Hills about the middle of March, have returned from that country, and the accounts they give are not likely to encourage immigration to the alleged gold region. Isaac made the following statement to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in all of which he is corroborated by his brother Robert: "After reaching Yankton, Frank Faulkner met with an accident; he went out in the woods with his gun and returned with his eye injured severely, but not seriously. The rest of the party journeyed to the Hills, and he remained to doctor his eye. On our way we met a train of wagons returning, and were informed that the Indians had been following them for two days. Upon reaching Rapid City, at the foot of Black Hills, we pitched our tent, and with our provisions, lived without any expense. All around us were idle men going from one to another begging for enough to eat. During our stay those who could were returning home by the hundreds, and still new arrivals were coming in. The weather was very disagreeable, and when we left there were two feet of snow on the ground. We endured many hardships, but suffered no violence at the hands of the Indians. Bands of red men would invade our city at night and steal large herds of horses, grazing on the outskirts of the small town. No one has worked the hills since last fall. As to the finding of gold, I never heard of any being discovered, and during all our stay never saw a cent's worth. We expended $350 each in taking the trip, and had we remained at home we would have been that much richer. We were the only two of the Allegheny party who returned, as the others decided to face it out a little while longer. We didn't file our right to a claim, nor did others, for the simple reason that it was of no use, as to work them would be doing labor for nothing. We honestly believe that the excitement over that region was created by agents sent out by traders and railroads to invite immigration. We would advise others to remain where they are.

Varieties in Fashion.

White Spanish lace scarfs are considered more elegant than those of cream color. The handkerchief scarfs with a point behind are preferred to straight scarfs.

Marie Antoinette fichus of the dress material are being made with woolen and with grenadine costumes, also with summer silk dresses that are meant for street use and for the Centennial.

Striped Alsace cottons or ginghams are imported by the yard, and sold for thirty-five or forty cents. They are to be made up in polonaise costumes, and trimmed with the linen lace known as Smyrna, or else with white embroidered muslin frills. The open English worked frills are not being liked for these dresses; instead are thickly clustered dots or stars done by machine, while a elaborately scalloped edge is done by the needle, and is therefore strong enough to endure much washing.

Ladies begin to tire of the conspicuous colored stripes on hosiery, and select instead plain unbleached Balbriggans, or else those with hair stripes of color, either around the leg, or else in perpendicular rows.

Low cut shoes of black kid have "ties" on the instep that prevent them from being slippers. They are ornamented with plain steel buckles, on which the word "Centennial" appears, or else they have small bows of gros grain ribbon or of velvet. The Marie Antoinette bows that cover the instep are warm, and have gone out of fashion.

The Houses of 1776.

Of architecture, let it be remembered, there was little or none. The house was built simply and substantially, for use and not for display. The timbers were so large and so sound that even the wear and tear of a hundred years have often left them unimpaired. Bricks were often imported from England. Windows were small and panes diminutive. The house was generally square, the walls of exceeding thickness; the chimney rose massive and capacious in the center; the interior walls were paneled, and the great oaken beams crossed the ceiling in plain sight. The center of the house, and of the family life, sheltered, was the open [illegible] blazed cheerfully in the [illegible] of the living room. [illegible] known, and no furnace [illegible] of overheated air to [illegible] Cooking was done [illegible] turnspits placed [illegible] pots hung by [illegible] swinging crane, [illegible] oven which the chi[illegible] side.

Items of Interest.

No money is better spent than that which is laid out for domestic satisfaction.

Inhabitants of large cities pay on an average about $2 per year each for postage.

On a farm in Lancaster county, Pa., is a fence of chestnut rails made in 1760, or 116 years ago.

Legislating is a game in which one faction tries to kill all the bills proposed by the other side. The people pay for the game and have no fun in the playing.

Chicago boys say that if they are not able to play base ball they can hire men who will play, and they intend to beat the world. There is nothing like taking exercise by proxy.

You smile when you see a child trying to grasp its own shadow; but you have been grasping shadows all your life, and will continue to reach out and grasp as long as breath and eyesight last.

A slip of ivy transplanted from Norwich to Honolulu, Sandwich islands, some years ago, has reached a growth of thirty feet, and is the admiration of the people, being the only one on the island.

The largest swamp in the United States is the Okefenoke, lying in the southeastern part of Georgia, but partly in northern Florida. It is thirty miles long, seventeen wide and 142 in circumference.

An exchange says: We are in receipt of two poems, one on the "Throbbing Brain," and the other on a "Bleeding Heart." We will wait until we receive one on the "Stomach Ache," and publish all three together.

The project of removing Cleopatra's Needle to England has been revived recently in that country. The monument was presented to George IV. by the pacha of Egypt more than fifty years ago, but every attempt to transport it has been abandoned.

An imposing spectacle, even for this year, is the Danbury woman who has married six times. The sixth marriage occurred lately. The evening before the auspicious day he was with her, and as he departed she said: "Be around prompt to-morrow. Its a habit of mine to have these things done on time."

A railroad accident lately occurred, caused by the axle of a tender giving way, which detained a train several hours. A lady inquiring of a gentleman passenger why it was so delayed, he gravely replied: "Madam, it was occasioned by what is often followed by serious consequences—the sudden breaking of a tender attachment."

The swindlers are abroad in the land, working up a new scheme. The plan is to induce a farmer to sign his name in a book, which the swindler represents to be a reference only, but which proves to be an order for 2,000 feet of wire clothesline, at five cents per foot. In a few days swindler number two comes along and presents a bill for $100, signed by the farmer. The latter protests, but finally is induced to compromise rather than go to court.

The Richest of the States.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: What a wonderful State Pennsylvania is. To a Western man the evidences of realized and funded wealth on every hand are simply amazing—the solid improvements, the elegant farmhouses and immense barns, the turnpikes and well ballasted double-track railroads, the bridges of stone and iron, and the public works that look as if they were made for eternity. The people have had time to fix up and get the country into shape. Along the road the natural scenery is fine enough, but is rarely seen in a state of nature. Nevertheless the scenery of the far West is more sublime, and I doubt if they have added anything to their wilder beauties here by improving them so much. But in the cultivated regions is the real wonder of this section; the land seems over[illegible] wealth.

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The People's Advocate.

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J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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Saturday, May 20, 1876.

CHRONIC GRUMBLER—MODEL REFORMER.

We generally have high respect for an honest man, who supports himself, is free from control, and who habituarly forms his opinions without undue influence. Such a man is called independent, a rather comprehensive term, for every man is more or less dependent, and especially so upon the country in which he lives and the government. But when a man asserts independence upon all occasions, when he always parades opinions at variance with those of his associates, and when he is continually dissatisfied with the government and the way in which the world moves, we suspect his motives, and begin to look upon him as a chronic grumbler. A chronic grumbler is a nuisance and we hasten to cut acquaintance with him.

These remarks are called forth by the conference which now—we wrote this on May 16th—is being held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

There are said to be 300 political grumblers gathered together, most of them have been members of the Republican party, and been honored by it, but because they no longer enjoy prominent and fat places in the government they grumble and plot to lay *"the coming man"* under such obligations to them that they shall again annoy the chief counselors.

Four years ago these fellows had a great pow-wow at Cincinnati and although they put up an honest man, the people were so disgusted with his backers, that they deserted him whereas if he had stood alone, he might have enjoyed the support he wanted.

The fugleman then is the same as at this movement, namely Carl Schurz. He is a great theorist, but is as unfit to lead a practical movement as a professor at the Naval Academy who had never been at sea, would be to command a ship. His principal associates are John Jay, formerly minister to ...a, an aristocratic fogy; Wm. ... Bryant, in second childhood, ...s about purity, probably be... brawl with ex-Na... has a very ...Bullock, of ...ad; Col... fossil;

...NAL INDEPENDENT PO... LITICAL UNION."

...mpts us to call the atten... ...rom unsuspecting colored ...ral districts to a cir... ...being industriously cir... ...midst by some un... since resided in different countries, doubtless in search of political power. As a demagogue he has few superiors. In this country he has resided in a dozen different places. He lived for some years in Wisconsin, but thinking his chanches better in Michigan, he removed to Detroit. The Michiganders would not bite however, and so he went to St. Louis, where he succeeded in reaching his goal, a seat in the United States Senate. During his Senatorial career under cloak of the cry of reform, the greatest rogues attained power in Missouri, and the Republicans party unable to carry such a nasty gang, went utterly to pieces. As a practical leader Schurz showed a complete failure. We wish he and all the other grumblers would go at once over to the Democratic party and stay there. The Republican party is built upon the doctrine that the individual should yield to the will of the majority, which must rule. United we stand, divided we fall. Dicipline is an absolute necessity. This does not preclude reform, for which there is ample scope in primary gatherings, which are really the foundations upon which one political future rests. But Carl Schurz and his adherents don't like to have anything to do with the common people. They are sitting, as he himself says, on the fence because there is mud on both sides. Just so; they wont step down, and help to cultivate the mind, as they ought to do, if really desired to promote the best interests of the country. They keep on the fence, hallooing the country is growing worse, reform, reform, instead of stepping down and turn the mud in fruit bearing soil. Away with such gentlemen—reformers, who are afraid to work among mud sills; let them go to the Democratic, we don't want them in the Republican party, and least of all as leaders. We prefer strong, positive men of calm courage and backbone, who talk less but work more, and who can be relied on, come what may. We cannot help despising those selfish grumblers, as we were told in our childhood among other proverbs the following which we vividremember "Never cast dirt into that fountain of which thour has sometimes drank."

THE HOUR AND THE MAN.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, it becomes obvious to every republican that the success of our party depends as well upon the personal following and character of the men selected, as upon their political principles. Twenty years of republican ideas in politics have formed a class of citizens who *demand* and *insist* upon the *right* to go behind nominations made, and see that the candidate named is a fit representative of the political principles avowed. Hence the scratching of tickets which has of late years been quite sudden and frequent among men, in all of their political belief, sound republicans. It is not true that *any* nominee of the Cincinnati Convention can be elected regardless of his opinion on currency, civil service reform, or the enjoyment of every citizen in his rights under the law.

Only such men can be elected who on these three cardinal principles are as true as the needle to the pole, to the prevailing sentiment of the country. The condition of the reconstructed states is such that the republican party can afford no risks. The declarations of Ben. Hill, the utterances of Lamar and Gordon at their homes; the State rights ideas of Tucker are too well known to leave any in doubt as to what may be expected under the rule of the Democratic party. For these and other reasons *success* must be the controlling motive at Cincinnati in the selection of the men put forward as our standard bearers, our principles already being those more in harmony with the genius of our institutions and our national destiny than those of any other party hitherto participating in the affairs of this na-

scrupulous time servers, bearing the title which heads this notive. This paper has has upon it the names of Hon. and Rev. Garland White, af N. C., Jerome C. Riley, M. D., Arkansas, Daniel Lewis, D. C.; Elias Polk, Tenn.; Wm. H. Pinn, Va.; Rev. Henry Seay, Ala.; Thomas Younger. Mo.! as resident committee, and one A. W. A. De Lean as corresponding secretary. This paper urges the colored people to form themselves into clubs for the purpose as it states of "ridding the country of its present corrupt leaders." Some of these titled individuals, whose names we may have occasion to refer to hereafter, are holding subordinate positions secured for them through Democratic influence as a reward for their treachery. They have, for years past been favoring upon Republican members for place, and because of their moral turpitude and their unfitness for any position, and because of their want of merit they have been refused recognition and they now viper-like endeavor to sting the party that warmed them into life.

In all ages and countries men have been found mean despiable enough to betray their friends, and in all ages and countries the name and memory of such traitors have gone down in history with the maledictions of honest men. And so will the names of these Judases go down in political history with the curse of millions whom the great Republican party of the country made free. Eighteen hundred years ago when the Saviour of mankind was upon his pilgrimage of atonement and misery. he found among his professed followers a man who was mean enough to betray him to his enemies, and example of Judas Iscariot has been followed to the present day, and will continue to be repeated as long as the political parties of the country are cursed by the infamy of such men as are engaged in trying to divert the colored people of the south from their true allegiance,

We warn our colored friends throughout the country to pay no attention to these and kindred incendiary documents, and to be influenced by no paper not recognized and authorized by the great Republican party of the country or its acknowled agents.

A WORD TO THE CULPEPER OBSERVER. — The *Culpeper Observer* wants to know why it is that so many people, especially young men and colored people are leaving Virginia to seek homes elsewhere. This is an important question. The fact is a stubborn one sure to affect the future the State, and therefore deserving more than ordinary reflection. If the *Observer* is in earnest, and wishes to contribute to preventing this drain of our vital forces from the State. We give it a suggestion: Advocate the abolition of your proscriptive laws; abolish your whipping post; provide liberally even at some sacrifice for your school system; defeat the batch of amendments to the State constitution; by all means practically encourage these colored people in obtaining homes of their own by selling them small tracts of time; do as you choose about changing your politics, though after having taken these suggestions there is but one result as to your polltical relations, and your young men will stay at home, and the colored people will remain in your midst contributing to the developement of the resources of the State of their birth. One *thing is sure*, you must cease to look upon them as of yore, for times *have* changed *and they* have now the power of free locomotion and the whole country to choose from.

The *New York Weekly Witness* evidently does not comprehend the force of ex-Gov. Wise's recent speech before a committee of Congress. Though a consistent secessiouist, Gov. Wise to-day has shown a regard for law and order under the new *regime* which is exceptionable for a man with his antecedents. His declaration that if in 1859 he could have caught Horace Greeley, he would have hanged *him* and released John Brown, was simply made to show his disgust for a democratic party which one year adopted a certain political creed, and the next for partisan success rivals the most skillful acrobat in making the daring of somersaults. We do not seek to defend the ex-Governor, or to apologize in any way for anything of his past or present life, but think uujust that an argument against the acts of the democratic party of Virginia, should be spoken of as proving an excellent campaign document for republicans, the party making the argument, being held to criticism, ridicule and denunciation to attain the very end to which he would willingly contribute.

The *Witness* is equally at fault in classing ex-Gov. Foote in the same category. The writer has heard him in addressing a mixed audience in one of the largest and most popular churches in Washington, place himself squarely on the civil rights bill.—If this be Bourbonism we would like a little more of it.

The *London Enterprise* notices our advent in this unfriendly world, and with a "gushy" heart is ready now to weep and wourn over us. It *knows* that we will not live long, but says we will have the honor of being born and dying in this Centennial year.—It has an epitaph ready to place at the head of our grave. It is natural that the *Enterprise* should think of the grave, of the epitaph, of the green grass, &c.; they will be the appropriate and exclusive property of the Democratic party next November.—Misery loves company, but this is none of our funeral.

THE "REFORM" CONERENCE.

LETTER OF A PROMINENT MICHIGAN LIBERAL DECLINING AN INVITATION TO BE PRESENT.

Hon. A. A. Morrison, of St. Joseph Mich., who was a prominent and influential supporter of Mr. Greeley in the last Presidential campaign, has written a letter declining an invitation to be present at the political conference to be held in New York on Monday next upon the suggestion of Messrs. Bryant, Woolsey, Schurz, and others. He writes, "To my mind your circular means this: that the Presidential nominee must be one such as you will indicate to the one party or the other, or a third candidate will be placed in the field. I can support no third party candidate, because, in the event he should carry one or two, or three States, it would throw the election into the House of Representatives, which would elect the Democratic candidates." He odmits that reform is needed in many departments of the Government. but to secure this prefers to look for a true reformer among those who were true when the nation was imperiled, and he remarks that he has noticed that the "independent press," so-called, appear to criticise more severely that class of Republican leaders who hit rebels the hardest during the war, and who since its close, have been working to the end that the conquest over the enemies of Republic might not be so barren that its repetition would only be a question of time. As most prominent of these he mentioned Gov. Morton, Mr. Blaine, Senator Conkling, and Secretary Bristow, and he adds: "You will find that the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country would sympathize with Oliver P. Morton, should he be the candidate opposed by Gov. Tilden, as the last named gentleman's whole life has been in the line of aiding corporations to acquire more than is considered wise in a republican government to grant." He continues: "Believing that either a Republican or a Democrat must be elected and that no one can be elected who is not nominated at either Cincinnati or St. Louis next month, I prefer to do all that I can directly and without guile for the Republican candidates whoever he may be, and to work to correct evils that exists within the party, in which effort I hope to have your cooperations when you have fully reflected on and talked over the subject." And, to the same effect, he adds:—"No gentlemen, I can do nothing that will endanger the success of the Republican Party in 1876. The time has not arrived when it would be safe to go outside of the Republican Party for the reform you desir The Democratic Party has need to he reconstructed before it can be trusted with full controll of all the departments of the National Government. I have desired that a perfect reconciliation between the friends and the late enemies of the nation should take place, but while I am wiling to concede much, I do not care to have the concession all on one side."

WHIPPING POST.

Last Tuesday Garland Anderson and Joseph Smith, both colored, were tried by the County Court on the charge of stealing Hogs from a colored brother. Both had been sentenced by a magistrate to imprisonment—one to six, and the other to three months. Under a late act of the Legislature, Judge Lane reviewed the decision of the magistrate and gave them a trial, which resulted in a verdict of "nine and thirty lashes." Judge Lane directed them to be well administered, and Deputy Sheriff James H. Woolfolk put them on decently. Joe, as each lick descended upon his back, uttered the words "yes sir," and Garland, "pray sir." This is the way to treat petty offences and save the country expense. We go in without reserve for the whipping post.—*Louisa Record.*

Just so, but why Mr. *Record* don't you be honest about it, and say that you love the whipping post because it is a most precious relic of the good old times before the war, "You love it, you love it; but who can bear" such brutal sights save those to whom American slavery was the corner stone of an idean civilization.

The Spanard ravishes in his bull fights; the editor of the *Record* sees he blood streaming from the bare backs of men and women and calls it chivalry.

BLAINE VS. RIDDLE.

The letter of A. G. Riddle purporting to be a vindication of his dead son-in-law Knowlton, is a covert attack by means of insinuations upon Mr, Blaine. It is just such a species of special pleading as we would expect from a crotchety lawyer and disappointed politician.

A petition quite numerously signed is now in circulption requesting the the Centennial Commission to procure the services of some of the colored militia of the country to do police duty. Col. P. H. Carson is at the head of the movement.

Repudlican convention of our city and county was held on the 15th inst., in Harmonie Hall. The convention organized at 12 m., and Mr. R. C. Armstrong of the 3d ward was elected chairman and Mr. F. L. Van Auken of the 2d ward secretary.—After a strong debate the convention passed a resolution endorsing M. D. Ball as the people's candsdate.

The white liners again are at work in Louisiana. They are not satisfied with the murder of Twichell; they want more blood. It is a terrible sacrifice but naw as centuries ago the blood of the victims is the seed of a vigorous growth of republican ideas in the north and west.

OUR COLORED SCHOOLS.

A few of our colored citizens ot the "West End" held a meet ing Tuesday evening last at John Wesly Church to take in consideration the interests of the schools. There seems to be some opposition to trustee Brooks occasioned it is claimed by some injudicious remarks make by him, in a late board meeting severely criticising the colored people on account of their opposition.

Our agent Mr. A. E. Whiting of Portsmouth sends us ten subscribers for three months. Portsmouth has a small population. What will our Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Danville, Charlottesville, and Staunton friends do? In the same time our business agent obtains about thirty.—At that rate the THE ADVOCATE will be in a position to be felt. Keep the ball rolling!

Some say that this Fitzhugh letter is a work of the enemy, but another replies that the enemy is not such an ingenious and original speller as this "bigger man than Grant."

OUR LEGISLATURE CANDIDATE.—The action of the City and County County Convention in making no nomination for candidate for the House of Delegates and in indorsing Mr. M. D. Ball, the people's candidate, is wise and sagacious. Mr. Ball with his whig antecedents and his action in the Barbour-Hunton Congressional canvas should receive as we believe he will, the cordial support of the Republicans of this legislative district. We need to represent us in our General Assembly men who taking a practical and enlightened view of the condition of the State, are brave enough to apply the needed remedy. Mr. Ball is a firm and enthusiastic friend of our common school system, and opposed to the constitutional amendments to be voted on at this fall election.—Will the Republicans throw away the opportunity now presented them of winning a substantial triumph, by inaction or by staying away from the polls? We believe not. We think they have profited by the experience of the past, and as one man will rally to the support of Mr. Ball and elect him by an overwhelming majority.

THE COLOR-LINE IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

The color-line question has been introduced in the General Conference of the M. E. Church now in Baltimore. Rev. J. C. Hartzell, is the brave man who dares to offer strong resolutions against the color line in conferences in the strongest possible terms; but it remains to be seen whether the resolution will be allowed to sleep in the committee room or be so amended as to evade the direct issue by him so timely presented. The M. E. Church has 180,000 members of African descent throughout the country whom it has gathered to its folds in large numbers since the war. We have heard of throwing tubs to catch whales. It is natural that the M. E. and the M. E. Church South, now that slavery the rock upon which they split thirty years ago, is out of the way, should long to be reunited. Desirable as this union is, the M. E. Church South having put away its own colored members, refuses while there are some mixed conferences of the M. E. Church in the south to pave the way for a union. Will the M. E. Church for the sake of this union sacrifice both principle and the colored members who have been so loyal to the Mother Church, and stood by its ministers and bishops when the nation's wounds were open, sore, and bleeding. and the colored churches were alone open for their ministrations?

The St. Louis Tribune is a new seven column four page paper recently published by J. W. Wilson, in the interest of the colored people of that city. As it has engaged the services of able correspondents and intends to devote special attention to the educasional interests of the State, it deserves success, Subscription $2.00 a year.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

It having come to the knowldege of the "Good Templars of England" that that the white population in the United States is antagagonistic to associating with the colored race, they have passed a resolution at their last meeting in London, to the effect that if Americans are determined to establish a distinction of races in works of humanity and temperance, the order of England cannot hold any further intercourse with their brethem. —*Washington Republican of the 16th.*

PERSONAL.

Prof. Harry Webb, of Baltimore, contemplates giving a concert in Washington at an early day.

Miss Anna Adger was in Washington last week, the guest of Miss Josie Stewart on 16th street.

Judge Brown ot Tenn., is actively engaged in getting the delegations of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama to the support of Mr. Blaine for President.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A number young men are going to leave the city to try their fortunes in the south. There is a perfect *hegira* of them to Florida in prospect.

The quarrel at the Second Baptist Church on Third street, which has been going on for sometime has been ended by the issuing of an injunction restraining the pastor, Rev. Mr. Gaskins from exercising the functions of hii office in that church.

John M. Langston delivered a lectured on Self-Culture before the Poor Aid Society of Union Bethel Church, M street Wednesday evening 18th inst. The subject was ably and eloquently handled.

The confirmation services at the St. Mary's P. E. Chapel Tuesday night were impressive and interesting. The class fifteen in number is the largest one that has been confirmed since the establishment of the chapel. Bishop Pinkney's address to the candidates was remarkable for its clear enunciation of christain life and duties and the catholicy of it spirit.

The memorial meeting over the late Joseph Ambush to have been held last Sunday has been postponed to atime and place to be announced by the Sunday School Union.

On the 10th inst., the first reunion of the 13th Virginia regiment took place at Gordonsville. It wa s a grand affair. The usual speeches, buncombe and post prandial were made, Ex-Gov. Smith going out of his way to justify his action in the legislature on the Centennial appropriation by declaring that exhibition to be a big drunk.

THE FIFTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL.

This school gave their concert at the church Sunday evening last. The exercises consisted of music, recitations, and addresses under the direction of Mr. Ballantyne, superintendent. The following composed the programme, chorus "whosoever will," 16th chapter of Samuel read by the superintendent, in concert with the school. Chant, "Jesus my hope Thy will be done." Recitation "King David," Chorus, "The Lord is my Shepherd no want shall I know."—Chant, "Let us go into the House of the Lord." Chorus, "Almost Pursuaded," "Hold the Fort," the audience joining in the chorus. Recitation, "There's no Salvation save by the Cross." Masters Robert Waring and Garry Barker recited well. The singing was lead by Mr. Fleetwood. After addresses by the superintendent and Mr. Wm. E. Matthews, assistant superintendent, the exercises were closed by repeating the Lord's prayer. Mr. Bellini Fleete precided at the organ.

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

City Treasurer.—M. B. Harlow the people's candidate for City Treasurer should receive the support of every voter in our city, outside of the Prince street ring, because he saved about $2,000 for the people that found its way in the pockets of one who was not elected by the people.

The Republicans held their meetings on the 16th for the purpose of electing delegates to the city convention which meets on the 19th, and to nominate ward officers, but the latter was not done with the exception of the 4th ward, which presented the following ticket: Board of Aldermen, I. C. O'Neal; Common Council, Wm. Miller, P. R. Evans, Charles Seals and Edward Hughes; Magistrate, O. C. Whittlesey; Constable J. T. Burnett.

We would like to know of our Prince Street friend whether that was a poor white man and negro meeting in the Common Council Hall, on Tuesday evening, in which the words Dog and Ruffian were so freely used.

Horrible Death.—Henry Ellis, a man of family, 36 years old, started from North Garden station V. M. railroad, on Saturday night last, to walk to his home a few miles distant carrying a can of oil and smoking a pipe. Sunday morning his body was found on the road burned to crisp and the oil all out of the can which had burst. It is supposed the oil became ignited from the pipe. Ellis had been doing jury duty in Charlottesville, during the week.

The first annual council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Virginia and West Virginia met in this city on on the 17th inst., in St Paul's Church, about two hundred lay and clerical delegates being present. Right Rev. Bishop Whittle presiding; they are a very fine looking set of gentlemen.

A Centre Shot with a Bow and Arrow.—One day last week a little boy about six years of age, son of Leonard Dogan, of our city, was playing with a bow and arrow, in company with a little girl about the same age, She had a loose tooth in her mouth and told the little fellow that he might shoot it out: he placed a piece of paper upon the tooth and stepped off about ten paces and let the arrow fly; out dropped the tooth without doing any other damage.

The People's Advocate.—This is the title of a weekly paper lately started in this city, and conducted by J. W. Cromwell and T. B. Pinn, with R. D. Beckley as general agent. It is a neatly printed paper, and its editorial columns, to which, more than its local, attention is paid, are ably managed. In politics it is Republican, its managers being colored men, and among our well known citizens of that race.

We desire to see newspapers flourish and sentiment free, and wish the Advocate success.—*Sentinel.*

Rev. J. H. Riddick of the Washington M. E. Conference has preached very acceptably in our midst to crowded and anxious audiences.

The negro majority in Richmond in 1867 was 961; now the white majority there is 2,244. The negro vote in this couty has fallen off in about the same ratio. It is so throughout the State, and in the whole South, and at the next Centennial an American negro will be on exhibition among the curiosities.—*Gazette.*

We think not, Judging from the position in which we saw a gentleman the other evening, who is very much alarmed about social equality—they will all be mulattoes.

THE ADVOCATE.

In our first issue the object of our paper is set forth as being published in the interest of the *whole people* advocating the principles of Republicanism without descending to low personal abuse. It is also stated that the success of The Advocte in worthily supplying the need of such a paper and strengthening the cause of good government by advocating education, industry, honesty in public and private life depends as well upon the public to whom we appeal for support as upon ourselves.

To what extent The Advocate gives a promise of supplying the need so generally felt, the public alone must judge. The public let it also be remembered. must also do its part by liberally giving material aid to enable the word to go on with redoubled energy and strength. Shall the work go on? Let clubs formed in every election precinct for the support of The People's Advocate be the prompt and ready response.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Only twenty cents a months for one copy af The Advocate; fifty cents for three months; one dollar a month for a club of six copies, we in all cases prepaying postage. Give us one thousand cash subscribers and we will give the money back to our patrons in a paper worthy of their support.

The Advocate will be delivered by carriers to any one desiring it in the cities of Richmond, Washington Alexandria and Norfolk, for twenty cents a month. *Send in your name at once.*

STATE ITEMS.

A company has been chartered by Judge Byrd, of the Rockingham Circuit, under the name of the Royal Land Company of Virginia, with a maximum limit to its capital stock of $20,000,000.

The remains of Dr. Alexander Rives, a son of Judge Rives, of the U. S. District Court were recently brought from Bolivar county, Miss., and interred at Carlton, Albemarle county.

Levy Brothers the well known Richmond Dry Good Merchants have opened a branch store at Staunton.

Wm. Wirt Henry has sent several historical relics of his great ancestor Patrick Henry to the Centennial.

Gordonsville in all probability has now fifteen hundred inhabitants.

The finest and fattest lot of cattle seen in Richmond since 1857 were recently sold there to Mr. Hellsteen,

Dr. Dabney is a strong opponent of the Union between the southern and northern branches of the Presbyterian Church.

Peter Archer, a prominent colored citizen of Petersburg, and a member of the City Central Committee, recently died at that place of paralysis. His funeral was a very large one, deceased being a prominent member of several organizations.

A copper mine of excellent ore is being worked on the land adjoining the farm of Dr. R. C. Ambler in Fauquier.—*Observer.*

Several severe frosts have been recently experienced in Fauquier county, but the fruit crop has not been materially damaged.

The finest sassafras crop we know of, is at Melrose station, Fauquier.

A letter has been received at the Richmond postoffice addressed to Rich Mon Fur Jania, Col Paper county.

Lewis Scott who attained more than local notoriety in Southside, Virginia, during the early days of reconstruction, is giving it to the Conservatives again. His last achievement being the delivery of the funeral sermon over the political remains of the Danville City Conservative Superintendent.

Our district commissioners have transmitted to the Senate in answer to Mr. Edmunds' resolution a communication setting forth that there is no difference in the management, method of instruction, text books used, etc., between the white and colored schools of the District of Columbia, and are not aware that further legislation is necessary touching the interests of the schools.

The colored people of Church Hill, Richmond are demanding school privlieges for the children in the eastern section of that city. Resolutions were adopted to be presented to the next meeting of the school board.

A colored battalion has been recently organized at Richmond. The following officers were elected: Capt. R. H. Johnson, Major; J. B. Johnson, Adjutant; C. J. Malerd, Quartermaster; Rev. A. Binga, Chaplain.

The governor has appointed Wm. P. Munford and Chas. S. Carrington delegates from Virginia to the Fourth National Prison Congrees to meet in the city of New York next month.

The Grand Division Junior Sons of Temperence of Virginia, have recently been in special session.

Both Barnum (W. H.) and English staked $20,000 on the Senatorship of Connecticut. Barnum won and is glad, English is sold and cannot find words in *English* to express his contempt and grin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. ANDERSON'S

RESTAURANT, LODGING

AND

BILLIARD SALOON,

No. 200 King Street, Near Columbus,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

☞ The Bar is constantly supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

GIVE US A CALL.

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Dealer in

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ALSO

WOOD AND COAL,

Corner Columbus & Gibbon Sts.,

Alexandria, Va.

OLD DOMINION

Livery & Sale Stable,

No. 11 North Washington St.,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

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☞ Horses and Carriages at all hours.

Special attention given to the sale of horses.

GEORGE N. DUFFEY & CO.,

Clock and Watch Makers,

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Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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☞ Choice Wines, and Liquors always to be had at the bar.

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JAS. T. FRY, Proprietor.

I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week, at the Cheapest Rates.

Meals at all hours. Barber shop attached.

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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Reported by THOMAS PERRY,

General Commission Merchant,

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Saturday, May 13, 1876.

FLOUR.			
Family, (choice)	8 00	@	8 50
Family	7 50	@	8 00
Extra	6 75	@	7 00
Superfine	5 50	@	5 75
Fine	4 50	@	4 15
Rye	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT.			
Choice	1 50	@	1 53
Prime	1 45	@	1 50
Good	1 85	@	1 40
Fair	1 25	@	1 20
Common	1 15	@	1 25
CORN.			
White (old)	55	@	56
Mixed "	54	@	55
Corn Meal	57	@	58
New White	55	@	56
" Yellow	55	@	56
GRAIN.			
Rye	70	@	78
Oats	40	@	46
PLASTER.			
Lump, per ton, (2240 lbs)	3 50	@	3 75
Ground, per 2000 lbs		@	5 50
Ground, in hired bags		@	6 50
" " new bags		@	7 50
" " Union A Bags		@	8 50
SALT.			
Liverpool fine	2 20	@	2 25
" Ground Alum	1 20	@	1 25
Syracuse, "		@	
Turk's Island, per bush	45	@	50
WOOL.			
Tub washed	45	@	47
Fleece washed	38	@	44
Unwashed	31	@	33
BACON.			
Hams	16	@	16½
Sides	13½	@	14
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Lard	13	@	14
Dressed Hogs	8½	@	9
BUTTER.			
Prime	32	@	33
Medium	25	@	28
Inferior	15	@	20
DRIED FRUIT			
Apples	6½	@	8
Peaches Pealed	12	@	15
" Unpealed	8	@	10
Cherries, (pitted)	14	@	18
Blackberries	7	@	9
Whortleberries	10	@	12
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Chickens per doz	250	@	5 00
FISH.			
Shad per Bbl	13 00	@	14 00
Herring " "....(Roe)	10 00	@	10 25
Round Labrador		@	5 75
Split "	6 00	@	700
Mackerel, (No. 3)	9 50	@	10 00
HAY AND STRAW			
Timothy	17 00	@	22 00
Clover	14 00	@	17 00
Rye Straw	12 00	@	16 00
SUNDRIES.			
Eggs	15	@	16
Green Apples	2 00	@	3 50
Irish Potatoes	30	@	40
Onions	75	@	80
White Beans	60	@	75
Veal Calves	4	@	7
Beeswax	29	@	31
Country Soap	6	@	7
Tallow	5	@	28
Bones	1 00	@	1 25

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

CHANGE OF TIME, February 13, 1876.

From Washington City.

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.

7.00 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.

7.30 A. M. Baltimore Express. Daily Breakfast at Relay.

8.00 A. M. New York Express. On Sunday only to Baltimore. Stopping at Way Stations.

8.45 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis; Pittsburg. Express Daily.

8.50 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.

9.45 A. M. On Sunday Stopping at Relay only.

8.50 A. M. Point of Rocks and Way Stations.

10.15 A. M. Baltimore Unlimited Express. No stops.

12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.

1.30 P. M. New York and Norfolk Express. Daily. Parlor Cars. On Sunday to Baltimore only, Stopping at Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Baltimore Frederick, and Way Stations, (via Main Stem.)

4.25 P. M. Point of Rocks, Frederick, Winchester and Way Stations.

4.30 P. M. Baltimore Express, stopping at Laurel.

4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.

5.30 P. M. Chicago, and Columbus Express. Daily connects for Hagerstown and Winchester.

6.00 P. M. Baltimore Express.

6.05 P. M. Baltimore, and Way Stations.

8.00 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Daily.

8.00 P. M. Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, and Pittsburg Express. Daily. All way Stations on Ohio and Chicago Divisions. Does not connect for Pittsburg on Sunday.

9.25 P. M. New York Express, Sleeping Cars to New York. Daily.

9.25 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction. Daily.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

4.45, 5.15, 6.00, 7.30, 8.45, a. m., 12.30, 4.10 5 00, 6.20 and 10·10 p. m., daily, except that 12.30 p. m., train leaves at 1.30 p. m Sunday.

6.50, 9.20, 10.30, a. m., 3.15, 3.30, 9.15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No connection on Sunday for ... town. Frederick, Annapolis, ... Valley Branch, nor for N... Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 1...

For further information ... Baltimore and Ohio Tick... ington Station, and 48... where orders will be ta... be checked and rece... the city.

THOS. R... Ma...

L. M. COLE, Gen... jy1-tf

RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.

BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

Commutation Tickets, 3 cents per mile.

Annual Tickets, $60.

R. H. HAVENER,
General Ticket Agent.

ap24

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, 4:50 a. m., April 39, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore	6.00 a m	10:10 p m
" Washington	8:00 "	11:50 "
" Alexandria	8:35 "	12:30 a m
" Gordonsville	12:55 "	4:53 "
" Charl'sville	1:49 "	5:37 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:15 "	9:10 "
" Danville	0:00 "	12:55 p m

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Danv'le daily	0:00 a m	4:15 p m
" Lynchburg	8 10 "	8.30 "
" Charl'sville	11.06 "	12.02 a m
" Gordonsville	11;55 "	1.18 "
Arrive at Alexan'a	4.15 p m	5.50 "
" Washington	4.45 "	6.25 "
" Baltimore	6.30 "	8.15 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday, from May 1st p. m.: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.19 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m.; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8.00 a. m., Alexandria at 8.35 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 4,40 a. m. Leave Strasburg at 6,35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West, and at Gordonsville and Charlottesville, by mail trains, with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, East and West. Twice daily connections to Richmond. Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore at 6.00 a. m.; also sleeper between Baltimore and Lynchburg, by night line.

Excursion Centennial tickets to Philadelphia on sale from May 10th, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

G. J. FOREACRE Gen. Manager.
J. M. BROADUS, G. T A. ap29

1876 GREAT 1876

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.

Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot of BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD: Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East, 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9,23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11.38 p m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4.20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m, 1, 3.4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Man...
ja1-d&w...

S. DEAL...

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

A general massacre of the Christians in Turkey by the Mussulmans is feared.....The city collector of Chicago, George Von Hollern, is a defaulter to the amount of over $100,000. He escaped to Europe. Gambling led to the act..... Kansas' wheat crop promises to be twenty per cent. better than last year..... The Prince of Wales received an enthusiastic reception from the populace on his return to England.....In consequence of the failure of the Johnson gingham factory in North Adams, Mass., two hundred hands were thrown out of employment..... West Virginia Republicans appointed delegates to the national convention and passed resolutions commendatory of Mr. Blaine.....A Mrs. Carson, of Newport, R. I., committed suicide by shooting. A few months ago she was waylaid and outraged by a ruffian, which so preyed upon her mind as to unsettle her reason.

The war between the Central American states of Guatemala and Salvador is at an end—the former having been successful after a few battles in which the mortality was slight Salvador now sues for peace.....The Oxford boat club will not send a crew to America..... The spring freshets throughout Canada are the most disastrous ever known. Immense quantities of logs and manufactured timber has been swept away.....The entire Connecticut valley is flooded and railway traffic in that portion of Vermont was stopped on account of serious washouts.....During the Lexington races Bill Bruce won the three-quarters of a mile, open to all comers, in 1.15½—being within one-quarter of a second of the fastest time ever recorded.

Three children in a boat were swept over the rapids and drowned in the river Sault au Recollet, Canada.....The cholera is raging fearfully in Mandalay among great numbers of people, who are erecting earthworks for the king of Burmah.....Aristides won the two-and-one-half-mile race at the Lexington meeting, in 4.27½—being the fastest time by one second ever recorded.....Ellen Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., threw her husband aged fifty years down a flight of stairs, breaking his neck and killing him instantly ..... The Williamsport (Pa.) incendiary was captured in the act of firing a lumber yard. His resistance was so great as to necessitate shooting him three times. He appeared to be insane..... A colored church's delegates were denied admission to the South Carolina Episcopal convention.....The European steamship Rhein struck a fishing smack lying at anchor in the fog off the banks of Newfoundland, cutting her completely in two. All the crew were saved.

Lightning struck a schoolhouse in Bondeau, Canada, prostrating a dozen scholars, one of whom was killed, six severely injured and three slightly wounded.....A quarrel between the whites and blacks of Laurel Hill, La., terminated in a regular engagement, resulting in the killing of four whites. Eight negroes were also killed and four hanged. Further trouble is apprehended, and the sheriff of the county has called for military.....A provisional government has been established in Hayti, with Gen. Boisrond Canal at its head. .....Owing to the low price of calicoes, the Manchester (N. H.) print mills have closed for an indefinite season, throwing five hundred hands out of employment.....A military excursion train was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Richmond, Va., and a number of passengers were killed or wounded .... Two colored men, Paul Campbell and Prince Roberson, were hanged at Springfield, Ga., in the presence of three thousand persons, for the murder of a mother and daughter.....The United States House passed the bill to allow the khedive of Egypt's gift of diamonds to Gen. Sherman's daughter to pass duty free.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum has been elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Senator Ferry..... An explosion in a "giant powder" mill near Drakeville, N. J., blew two men to atoms and destroyed considerable property ..... The score of the first game in the Philadelphia billiard tournament stood: Slosson, 300; Rudolphe, 266. The score of the second game was: Daly, 300; Foster, 150.....The Nevada Democrats, while they sent their delegates to the national convention unpledged, strongly indorse Mr. Tilden.....A sudden squall upset a passenger steamboat near Hong Kong, and two hundred Chinese were drowned.....The revenue authorities have seized twenty-five distilleries, with forty thousand gallons of mash and liquor, at different points in North Carolina and Virginia.....Eight children embarked in a leaky skiff on the Ohio river near Vevay, Ind., for a row, but when in the center of the stream the boat filled and sunk. A man went to their rescue, but before he could reach them five of the children—all of one family—had drowned.

After the burning of Daniel Ming's house, near Dresden, N. Y., the bodies of his three children were found wrapped in each other's arms.....A Philadelphia hotel clerk has been fined $500 for refusing a room to a colored clergyman ..... Four deaths from trichina have occurred at Savonia, N. Y.....The Ohio Democracy instructed their delegates to the national convention to work for Wm. Allen. Their platform demands the immediate repeal of the resumption law, the substitution of legal tenders for bank notes, and the issue of legal tenders by the general government only; that silver shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, and in all sums; opposes the contraction of the currency.....The New Jersey Republicans did not instruct their delegates; but most of them are in favor of Blaine. The platform of the convention favors a speedy return to specie payments, free, non-sectarian public schools, and an economical administration of government looking to the protection [illegible] American industries.....The Tennessee [illegible] delegates to the Republican convention were [illegible] but it is understood the majority [illegible] .....The Alabama delegates [illegible] The Iowa Democrats send [illegible] structed, and they are [illegible] Their [illegible] fossil [illegible] ol [illegible] carefully mounted for examination. I have examined both the [illegible] and the preparation, and am satisfied that they contain [illegible] r, and therefore cannot be, [illegible] posed, reptilean spawn. [illegible] ers to be mixed; some [illegible] some cartilaginous, [illegible] d fatty. I intended [illegible] into the matter, when, in a conversation with Dr. Kastenbine, of this city, I learned that he had examined a specimen with similar results, and that he had no doubt of the fleshy nature of the substance.

"Considering the results obtained by two such careful and skillful microscopists as Dr. Kastenbine and Mr. Parker conclusive, I am perfectly satisfied that my original theory of its being batrachian spawn must be abandoned.

"This, of course, is calculated to open the whole question again, and there is no reason why this subject should not seek for a solution through the infallible agency of the public press. Professor Robert Peter, of Lexington, through whom I obtained Mr. Parker's specimen, thinks that the fall of flesh was simply the result of a kind of *post prandial* disgorging by a flock of buzzards who had been feasting themselves more abundantly than wisely on the carcass of a sheep. I am informed that it is not uncommon for buzzards thus to disgorge their overcharged stomachs, and that when in a flock one commences this relief operation, the others are excited to nausea, and a general shower of half digested meat takes place. Who knows but this is the truth of the whole affair?"

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill appropriating $9,000 to pay the expenses of the select committee appointed to investigate the Federal offices in Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, introduced a bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States.

The House bill to amend the act of March 13, 1874, to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, and the House bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands were passed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the finance committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest upon the public debt, provide for a safe and elastic currency, for the speedy appreciation of the value of treasury notes and national bank notes to that of coin, and to guard against panics and inflation of bank credits, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, from the committee on the judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a board of land commissioners. Referred.

The bill proposes the appointment by the President, and confirmation by the Senate, of a commission of three members to receive and examine such claims as shall be brought before it by or in behalf of persons to whom patents for lands may have been issued in the name of the United States by the proper officers, but whose title to such lands may have failed by reason of a superior adverse title. The commissioners are to determine the amount of loss or damage sustained by holders of such failing titles, and report to Congress.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill, the question being in regard to abolishing the letter carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 population. The discussion having closed, the vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Mutchler (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, to strike out of the bill the provision referring to the abolition of non-establishment of the free delivery system in cities of not less than 40,000 inhabitants. The motion was agreed to—125 to 29—and the provision was struck out of the bill.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to insert an item of $356,000 additional for the letter carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants. Rejected.

Mr. Holman moved an amendment increasing an item for inland transportation from $14,500,000 to $15,000,000, specifying it as follows: Transportation by railroads, $8,862,149; by star routes, steamboats, and all other than railroad routes, $3,237,851. He said that the plan was to allow five mills per lineal foot of car room, when the mails are carried less than twenty-five miles an hour, and six mills when over that rate of speed. Adopted.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the secretary of the treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue that now in the treasury, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and that the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a separate fund, and be reissued only on the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received in payment of duties to the United States, and that such fractional currency when so substituted shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act of April 17, 1876. Rejected—yeas, 135; nays, 73.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the Chair, on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, the section as to postmasters' compensation and as to box rents was modified so as to provide that at offices where the boxes are not supplied and owned by the postmaster, he shall, at least, receive $700 per annum of the box rents, if so much shall have been collected.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, commissions of postmasters on all other postal revenues were limited to $1,200 instead of $1,300, and the compensation to railroads for carrying mails was fixed at five mills per linear foot when run at a speed not exceeding twenty-five miles per hour, and six mills when running at a rate of speed exceeding twenty-five miles.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill abolishing the tax on receipts to savings banks. Passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on public lands.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Regan (Dem.), of Texas, the sum to be paid to any railroad for the transportation of mails was limited to $500 per mile per annum.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to amend by adding a new section to the bill providing that no stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers shall be sold by the Post-office department for less in addition to the legal postage than the cost, including salaries, clerk hire, etc. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, the appropriation for letter carriers was increased from $1,650,000 to $1,800,000, and the postmaster-general was directed to reduce, if possible, the number of carriers and the number of daily deliveries in the various cities. The item to meet the deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-office department was increased from $2,680,000 to $4,230,000.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The various amendments made in committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Kentucky Meat Shower.

Professor J. Lawrence Smith, who has been engaged in making an investigation of the recent so-called meat shower in Kentucky, has sent the following letter on the subject to the Louisville *Courier Journal*:

"In my first examination of this anomalous substance I was furnished with two small specimens that had been in alcohol; one of them was so hard and dry that I did not undertake to examine it; the other being soft, I cut it across, and finding the interior of the mass gelatinous, I could see no other source of this gelatinous matter than the spawn of batrachian reptiles. I sent what I had left to Professor Putnam, of Salem, to be examined in his institution, but I have not yet heard from him his results.

"Since then two other specimens have been furnished me, one of which had been examined by a distinguished microscopist of Lexington, Mr. A. T. [illegible] from whom I received also some [illegible] carefully mounted for examination. I have examined both the [illegible] and the preparation, and am satisfied that they contain [illegible] r, and therefore cannot be, [illegible] posed, reptilean spawn. [illegible] ers to be mixed; some [illegible] some cartilaginous, [illegible] d fatty. I intended [illegible] into the matter, when, in a conversation with Dr. Kastenbine, of this city, I learned that he had examined a specimen with similar results, and that he had no doubt of the fleshy nature of the substance.

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A Centennial Souvenir.

In the Government building on the Centennial grounds, which, by the way, is for its size the best frequented of any, peculiar souvenirs of the Exhibition are furnished at small cost, which visitors can send to their friends. These are stamped envelopes, made in the building and printed with a three cent stamp designed to commemorate the Centennial anniversary. The stamp is good everywhere. It is in the form of a green shield with embossed figures and letters in white. At the top are seen the figures "1776," on the left-hand corner the letter "U," and on the right the letter "S." Underneath this on a scroll is the word "Postage." Below a boy mounted on horseback representing the old style of post-horses, this design about dividing the shield into two parts. The top of the lower half contains telegraph wires and poles, and beneath, in the broadest part, is a locomotive, tender, and one car, representing the fast mail of the present day. Under the train, on a scroll, are the words "Three cents" in Roman letters, the whole design being finished with the figures "1876." The envelopes are sold only at the post-office section of the Government building.

Pimples on the face, rough skin chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

Of a gypsy camp near Joliet, Ill., nearly all the members own farms in various parts of the West, and one is a wealthy drover in Texas.

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose meets us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with consumption of the lungs, the disease commences as catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

Acting through the pores upon the sources of inflammation, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP promptly relieves the burning, itching and other annoyances caused by saltrheum, scald head, impetigo, erysipelas, and other skin diseases, and ultimately removes every vestige of them. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye is safe as well as speedy.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the rheumatism. The druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most? "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner er me."

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot or murrain in sheep, thick wind, broken wind and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Attention is called to the arrangement made whereby any subscriber to this paper (old or new) may obtain FREE, a copy of that household treasure—*Hodgman's Family Album*, the retail price of which, as sold by agents, is $5.00. Read the advertisement in another column; and if you send for a copy, *do not fail* to cut out the advertisement and forward it with your name, as this arrangement *costs us* something and is designed for the sole and exclusive benefit of our subscribers.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

Don't Throw Away your Money.—TO THE PUBLIC.—For over 25 years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold: every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10¾	@	11
Common to Good Texans	08	@	08
Milch Cows	30 00	@	70 00
Hogs—Live	07¾	@	07¾
Dressed	09¾	@	10¾
Sheep	06½	@	07¾
Lambs	09	@	14
Cotton—Middling	12¾	@	12¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 65	@	7 00
State Extra	5 50	@	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 30	@	1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 24	@	1 26
Rye—State	95	@	95
Barley—State	1 10	@	1 10
Barley Malt	1 40	@	1 45
Oats—Mixed Western	35	@	42
Corn—Mixed Western	61¾	@	62
Hay, per cwt	80	@	1 05
Straw, per cwt	80	@	1 15
Hops	76@19	—olds	04@06
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	21 00
Lard	10¼	@	10¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	27 00	@	27 00
" No. 2, new	15 00	@	15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	3 75	@	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	24	@	24
Petroleum—Crude	6¾@8¾	Refined,	14¾
Wool—California Fleece	23	@	26
Texas "	20	@	26
Australian "	43	@	46
Butter—State	20	@	30
Western Dairy	25	@	28
Western Yellow	20	@	25
Western Ordinary	16	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	06	@	13
" Skimmed	04	@	06
Western	08	@	13
Eggs—State	14¼	@	16

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 87	@	1 39
Rye—State	91	@	93
Corn—Mixed	55	@	57
Barley—State	90	@	90
Oats—State	38	@	50

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 15	@	17 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 21	@	1 28
Corn—Mixed	55	@	55
Oats	38	@	38
Rye	64½	@	65
Barley	1 00	@	1 00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@	12¾
Flour—Extra	8 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 20
Rye	75	@	75
Corn—Yellow	60	@	60
Oats—Mixed	45	@	46
Petroleum	08¾	@	08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04¾	@	07
Sheep	04¾	@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	10¾	@	11¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00	@	8 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 22	@	1 22
Rye	86	@	87
Corn—Yellow	61	@	62
Mixed	60	@	61
Oats—Mixed	38	@	38
Petroleum—Crude	10½	@10½ Refined,	14

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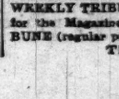

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